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set aside now by our purely domestic prohibition act? The United States must take one of two courses. It must either recede by court decision or act of Congress from its absurd position or it must say farewell to that comity of nations which has been stronger and safer and more beneficial than all the treaties ever written and all the peace conferences ever held.

Governor Miller's Savings.

Governor MILLER has proved himself in the last twenty-one months an able business manager of the business affairs of the 11,000,000 stockholders in the great business corporation of the State of New York—the ablest business manager the State ever has had. He is now revealing himself as an able election campaigner, with his clear, simple, forceful way of putting before the voters the difference between the way he has done his work for the 11,000,000 stockholders in the business corporation of the State of New York and the way his predecessor did his work for the 11,000,000 stockholders in the business corporation of the State of New York.

Nobody could draw the contrast more plainly and strikingly than Governor MILLER drew it at Utica on Monday evening in a few words. After showing that in the last year of Governor SMITH'S administration \$54,000,000 was taken out of the pockets of the people in new taxes he said:

"We took out of the taxpayer's pockets last year \$23,500,000 less than was taken out the year before. He [Smith] says we dipped into the surplus. We did take two millions out of the surplus, and it was not his surplus either. The last time the books were balanced under him the surplus was \$31,000,000. The first time they were balanced under this administration, after we had been in six months, it was \$43,000,000. And one of the reasons it was \$43,000,000 was that we did not spend \$10,000,000 that his administration had appropriated."

And, in spite of spending less, the Miller administration doubled highway construction, made a concrete start on development of the public water power by the State and vigorously pushed the dredging and deepening of the barge canal.

It is in this way Governor MILLER is putting it up to the voters of the State of New York that it is for them to decide whether they want to go on with an administration which does things but saves the taxpayer's money, or whether they want to go back to an administration which did not do things and wasted the taxpayer's money.

The Balkans and Turkey.

One of the developments in the Near East which has become apparent during the progress of the Mudania conference is that France cannot depend with that implicit confidence which she earlier expressed on the cooperation of the Balkan States. Her understanding with Jugoslavia and Rumania in a measure grew out of the Fiume incident and had for its purpose the protection of the States east of the Adriatic against the aggressive economic policy of the Italians. At that time there was no indication of a situation in which the Balkan States would be expected to help their hereditary enemy, the Turk, to return to Europe.

There still remains a considerable Turkish, or rather Moslem, population in the Balkans. It is larger in Jugoslavia than in any other of the States because the Serbian ruler extends over territory recently recovered from the Sultan. In Bosnia the Moslems were the strongest religious element, and although they were mostly Serbs they were, as is often the case with converts, among the greatest oppressors of the Christians. Many Mohammedans moved to the Sanjak of Novi Bazar when Austria took over the sovereignty of Bosnia and later many of these emigrated to Anatolia when the Sanjak came under Serbian rule.

So long as the Turks were not a power in Europe these Moslems were easily controlled. Now, however, with the evidences before them of KEMAL'S growth in strength, they are appealing to him for liberation from Serbian domination. This Mohammedan defiance of the Government has greatly increased the troubles of Jugoslavia in Bosnia and Macedonia. Both of these provinces have been very reluctant to accept the rule of the new kingdom and the Government is preparing to meet the difficulties of the present situation.

Besides this Serbia sees a new peril in Bulgaria, for she believes that as soon as KEMAL is established at Constantinople he will attempt to regenerate Bulgaria by opening up a way for her to the Aegean Sea. He would thus erect a State between Turkey and the Danube and at the same time build up a formidable rival to Greece and Serbia. Here is no doubt the explanation of the mobilization of Serbian forces at Uskub and of Serbia's demand for a port at Salonika.

Uskub is the northern terminus of the railroad from Salonika northward through the Vardar valley. At the end of the Balkan war Greece granted to the Serbs the separate use of a part of the Salonika harbor. The world war, however, prevented the completion of the plans of development. Greece is very likely to make the same concessions now in view of the fact that she is not herself able to improve this port. And what is still more important, she will by this

means secure the help of Jugoslavia in the protection of her Aegean coast against Turkey and Bulgaria.

A Bulgarian-Turkish alliance would be as great a peril to Rumania as to Serbia. The Bulgarians have never forgiven Rumania for taking from them Dobrogea and they might find in KEMAL'S help a means of recovering this valuable coast land. The Rumanians also see in KEMAL'S success the possible loss of their province gained by the world war. They believe that Soviet Russia will demand Bessarabia as the price of its aid to the Turkish Nationalist cause. Bucharest reports that a Bolshevik army is already on the eastern border of Rumania and that Trotsky himself is in command of this force.

The Balkan nations thus have reason for their assumption that they can expect nothing but trouble from the reestablishment of Turkish power at Constantinople. This marked change in their attitude to the Near East situation is perhaps in no sense due to the workings of British diplomacy at the Balkan capitals. It is more likely due to the fact that the Balkan States realize that the Turk's return means the revival of their former causes of war and the bitterness of their hatreds and strifes.

For Those Who Didn't.

If you think the registration has been too slow, register. If you think it is normal, register. Even if you have not been able to account for the astounding defeat of the Yankees, get your name on the election books.

This is the only week of registration. To-day may be the only day when you will find time for the duty.

It takes little time to register. Those who fail to be registered cannot vote for a Governor, a United States Senator or, for that matter, for any other officers.

The booths will be open to-day from 5 P. M. until 10.30 P. M.

How the Buses Can Operate.

Governor MILLER does not want the 200,000 bus passengers who are affected by the injunction of Justice MULLAN to be inconvenienced; he does not want any part of the 200,000 bus passengers to be inconvenienced. Mayor Hylan does not want them to be inconvenienced. The Transit Commission does not want them to be inconvenienced. All these authorities are in agreement on that point.

On the question of what is the wisest and most effective way to preserve the bus accommodations for the 200,000 passengers, however, Mayor Hylan holds the minority opinion among the three. He asks for a special session of the Legislature to enact a bill making it legal for New York city to sponsor the present bus lines operated by companies and itself to operate others.

But Governor MILLER has all the better of the argument when he tells the Mayor that the only thing he has to do to keep the present private service operating is to obtain from the Transit Commission, through the Board of Estimate, as he can readily do, a certificate setting forth the public need of the bus service. Then it will be lawful to continue the operation "by precisely the same people of precisely the same lines as have been permitted unlawfully to operate."

There is no need to grant unlimited franchises that will complicate the problem of working out a unified rapid transit system. Any emergency franchise can be so restricted both as to time and as to function that it cannot become a lien upon the city's streets or an embarrassment to the proposed municipal transit system. And certainly if companies or individuals have been willing to operate buses under no rights at all and in the teeth of the law, they ought to be willing to go on operating them under definite rights provided by the law and approved by the courts.

As for putting the city itself into the bus business "when the plan is nearly completed for the establishment of a unified municipally owned system to be operated for a single fare," it is obvious, as the Governor declares, "that such a system must be treated as a whole, not piecemeal."

The bus riders and all other transit passengers of New York will agree with that. But in the consideration of the immediate needs of the 200,000 bus riders the principal point of the Governor's convincing statement is that if Mayor Hylan cooperates promptly with the Transit Commission in this matter the existing bus service can be preserved as long as it may be required. If he does not cooperate with the Transit Commission he will keep the bus question in politics but he will not give the 200,000 bus passengers, in defiance of the law and the courts, the accommodations the Governor, the Mayor and the Transit Commission want them to have.

Coal as Treasure Trove.

Given a fuel shortage anybody who goes to the theatre or looks at comic drawings is certain to meet with jokes about the coal supply. The conventions of the coal joke guild of humorists are very rigid. Nothing new is permitted to invade their field; and when it is considered how well the good old jokes go the guild appears to be wise in its conservation of material. In fact this matter of saving and keeping points a moral in itself, and that is a basic element of all true humor.

But what writer of a libretto for vaudeville or musical comedy, what artist sketching out a comic strip, ever thought of anything so absurd as a man fitting out a dredging expedition in search of coal? Yet

coal is being dredged, apparently at a profit, in Narragansett Bay by a New Yorker. His treasure trove has no glamour of the romance of gold or jewels or pieces of eight, but is just bucketed up out of the bulk of a barge long at the bottom of the bay. Nature was once observed to be catching up to art. Maybe, on the same principle, some day coal shortage humor will get within speaking or drawing distance of the steam dredger and its treasure of black diamonds from the depths of the sea.

Our Horn of Plenty.

If the recent dry, hot weather has burned away some of the crops it has not eaten up anything of their value to the farmer and to the country. From the September 1 estimate of 815,000,000 bushels all wheat is down to 815,000,000 bushels. Yet this is 15,000,000 bushels more than the 1921 crop, and the Chicago price of December wheat yesterday was \$1.07 a bushel.

Corn is now estimated at 2,853,000,000 bushels as against 2,875,000,000 on September 1, and a 1921 crop of more than three billions of bushels. But, at that, there will be plenty of corn and it is around 62 cents a bushel in Chicago. At the lower production costs as compared with last year the farmer will fare far better this season than when he could not get a new dollar out of the old dollar he put into his crop last season.

As a matter of fact, except for corn, buckwheat, sugar beets and peanuts, all the harvests this year will be bigger and better than they were last year. This is good for the American farmer, if he can get a market for all his crops at a paying price, and what is good for the farmer is always good for the country.

High School Fraternities.

The opinion of educators generally is against the continuance of secret societies in the secondary schools. Many States have already taken the action which the Board of Education seeks to have taken in this State—the passage of a law which will forbid absolutely the existence of the high school fraternity.

Eight years ago, when the opposition to these societies had already assumed definite shape in New York, an attempt was made to obtain as complete information as possible concerning the prevalence of such societies in this State and their influence, if any, upon the student life and work in the schools where they existed.

In the report prepared upon the results of this investigation CHARLES F. WHEELLOCK, Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Education, found that the societies existed in only a small proportion of the schools in the State, and that the majority of these schools considered them a bad influence. A few principals believed them to be without influence, and a few commented favorably upon them.

They were commonly attacked upon such grounds as these: Detrimental to work and discipline; productive of snobbishness, extravagance and jealousy; likely to create indifference to school and home authority, setting up an institution between the two over which the school and home have no control.

In 1913 membership in secret societies was forbidden to students in the secondary schools of New York city, but no State action has been taken. There are those who believe there is nothing to be gained by a State law. If you seek to abolish a secret society by forbidding its existence, they say, what is to prevent that society becoming more secret still, and continuing without the sanction of authority?

Nothing, really, except that to drive the societies into cover is to deprive them of a good part of the attraction they have for the high school student. The pleasure of displaying the prized pin is no longer possible. Knowledge of the society's existence must be confined to its members, and by that limitation the satisfaction of knowing that his distinction is envied by another boy is denied to the initiate. A society as secret as that cannot make itself an effective force in school politics.

The husk that is left is too dry to hold a boy for long while there are so many more attractive things which call for his participation. Athletics and the organizations recognized by the school, eminence in which brings the regard of his fellows, are likely to prove a stronger attraction. The secret societies may struggle on for a while, for the fun of doing something forbidden and doing it in secret, but it won't be long before the members realize they can get more enjoyment and more recognition out of other things.

Mr. SUMNER might follow up the Daugherty liquor ruling by insisting that he has a right to search foreign ships for copies of "Jürgen."

Marriage Not Eternal.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your report of my sermon at St. Mark's in the Bowery you make me affirm: "Christ made it clear that His ideal of marriage was one man for one woman for eternity."

I should be grateful if you would correct this statement, for in fact I stated directly the opposite, which was that "Christ made it clear that His ideal of marriage was one man for one woman until death broke the bond of matrimony."

I thought I developed at length. Not only is there no reference in any passage in the New Testament to the idea of the bond of matrimony continuing after death but Christ clearly stated elsewhere in the Gospel that in the world of spirit there is neither marriage nor celibacy.

STUART L. TYSON, PRINCETON, N. J., October 10.

For Walking a Batter.

A Penalty of Two Bases Suggested for the Deliberate Act.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: May I raise my feeble voice as an admirer of the national game to protest against the overshadowing power of the pitcher to prevent the batter from hitting the ball?

The pitcher can disarm a great batter like Ruth, whereas the aim of the man in the box should be to put all balls over the plate, hit or miss, not to try to put them away from the batter.

I suggest a penalty be put on the pitcher who makes the batter walk by allowing the batter two bases.

B. B. AMATEUR, NEWPORT, R. I., October 9.

Liquor on Ships.

The Daugherty Decision in the Light of Laws of the Sea.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A few pages of ancient history afford interesting reflections upon the ruling against liquors brought into American ports under foreign flags and not for importation, but for use only on the high seas.

The purveyance of wine to the King's use from all ships was enjoyed by the King of England from time out of mind, as "a Flower of the Kingdom," and by some conceived not grantable away without act of Parliament. (Malloy, 1890, "De Jure Maritimo et Navale," fourth edition). Richard I. was granted an increase of customs, in lieu of which he granted the merchants many immunities, including release of prisage, as the duty was called. It was not due till the unloading or breaking of bulk. Edward III. granted over this privilege to the Mayor, community and citizens of London, but the benefit of discharge appears to have depended on residence in London town. By 24 H. 6, a private act of Parliament, the privilege of discharge was expressly denied to stranger citizens of London. The privilege was retained to wines imported on foreign ships since the importation of wine to England, a release from which was not "bona civium." Prisage was not due except there was intent to unload the foreigner's ship laden with wines.

Closely allied to this duty was butlerage, a custom due from merchant strangers upon wine brought into the kingdom. Thus King John granted to the merchants of Aquitaine, importers of wine to England, a release from these impositions. But again it was the breaking of bulk which entitled the King to duty upon the cargo, though but a part had been unloaded.

The mare clausum, now established in American territorial waters, implies a withdrawal of a license and the assertion of a dominion over foreign shipping inconsistent with the modern law of nations and the early American treaties, if not with most ancient customs which, despite the assertion of absolute sovereignty in the British four seas, contemplated no such requisition or exclusion as of sealed cargoes, "infra corpus comitatus," or where there is a division of imperium between the common law and the laws of the sea.

The power to deny importations is perfect, has been anciently practiced, but Malloy declared "if any part of the sea become into the Dominion or Property of any People it ought to be Open to those that have need of passage for just causes." The right of harmless utility is defended by Seneca: "It cannot be called a benefit to give leave to another to light his fire by yours."

J. W. WATKINS STINSON, NEW YORK, October 10.

Rules of Beaver.

The London Game Referred to by Lord and Lady Mountbatten.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The interview with Lord and Lady Mountbatten, in which they give a brief description of the game of beaver as played in London, seems to have caused interest and amusement. Possibly your readers may be interested in the following extract from a youthful correspondent of mine residing in London:

"Have you heard of beaver yet? They play it a great deal in this country; it's a fad. Every time you see a man with a beard you absolutely yell 'beaver.' The other day I was at a ball and I saw a beaver and yelled 'beaver' and he got so rattled. Here are the rules. You score like in tennis: '1. Each player on sighting a beaver should call 'Beaver' and score one point. '2. A player may huff another for not seeing a beaver and count four points. '3. A beaver who seeks concealment in his overcoat may be called, the player calling him to count three points. '4. Beaverings of foreign visitors do not count. This is a rule but we never keep it. '5. In cases where there is uncertainty as to whether a person is beavering or merely unshaven he must be passed over but marked down for future chuck. '6. Calling 'Beaver' during a golf stroke is forbidden. '7. A player who calls 'Beaver' and finds that he has made a mistake forfeits two points. '8. Actors may be beavered unless it is stated on the program that the beard is false. '9. If a negro is seen riding on a green bicycle with a red beard and holding up a parasol over his head he may be counted a game and set for two months. '10. We are to judge from this that razors are not as common in England as in the States? A. E. F. BROOKLYN, October 10.

Now, any artist who creates works by using the human figure in groups, with subtle thoughts as themes, is the equal of Michelangelo. Anyhow, his genius is the same. Therefore let the critics extol the other living creators in the same terms of eulogy. But this is not done! Na, Buonarroti is the only one! What folly!

Now, my genius is just as great as Angelo's. However, it has been strangled by absolute neglect, solitude and intellectual poverty. William Blake's genius was also. And a thousand others, dead and living, Barnard, Rodin, etc., of different degree.

After this the sculptor showed me a multipaged book of paintings by the most celebrated Italian living. I inspected them; why, some of his subjects are like mine: all are historical and ideal. None of them are commercial. I did not tell him that if my myriad works in painting would be treated as the Italian's, namely, in book form, then I would be hailed as lavishly, because my genius is similar to his.

But he, the Italian, is the only one; while I, the American, live all undone. What tragedy!

LOUIS M. ELSHERMUS, NEW YORK, October 10.

A Bad Wolf Killed.

From the Clip Sheet of the Department of Agriculture.

"Hunter Bud Wesley has trapped the 'Hawd' wolf." That was the welcome message received one day in September by the predatory animal inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture at Olympia, Wash. For two and a half years this elusive marauder had preyed on the herds and flocks for miles around, and for months the canny hunter had laid traps for him. From statements made by the hunter it is probable that this single wolf had killed at least \$5,000 worth of live stock. The trap that finally closed on the killer was carefully concealed in a trail. The wolf dragged trap and chain, nearly seven miles before the hunter overtook and shot him. The tape line showed him to be five feet and eight inches from tip to tip. The skin and skull will be sent to the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C.

Be Prepared, Washington's Message

Sulgrave Institution Presents Hitherto Unpublished Letter From American Patriot.

A hitherto unpublished letter written by George Washington, touching upon peace and war and the best way to secure peace, was presented last night to the Sulgrave Institution of the United States and publicly read at a dinner in the Hotel Baltimore.

The principal speaker at the dinner was Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, who declared that the official and unofficial relations between Britain and America are better this year than ever in the past.

The Washington letter, a facsimile of which, handsomely bound, was the dinner souvenir, was written on January 29, 1780, while Washington was with the army at Morristown. It was addressed to the Hon. Elbridge Gerry, and was presented last night through the generosity of Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Bart., Q. B. E., honorary treasurer of the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain. Sir Charles, who was Lord Mayor of London in the critical years of 1915-16, was one of the guests at the dinner and made an address, seconding the Ambassador's pledges of abiding amity and friendship.

The Washington letter follows: "HON. MORRISTOWN, 29th Jan. '80. Dear Sir: I received your obliging letter of the 12th. I am sorry to find that Congress had not at that time made any requisitions of men from the States, as it appears to me that the army without reinforcements, by the expiration of the enlistment of so many men and of the service of the new levies as they are called, will be much more reduced than will be compatible with our interests and policy. It was in part from the probability that some aid would be sent from the States, that I was induced to mention in my letter of the 18th of Nov. the